

# Bertha (Verena) Braun (1854 – 1950)

Compiled by Catherine Hughes Dymkoski, a descendent of Bertha Braun Schmidt  
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Bertha Braun, circa 1887 (perhaps a wedding photo)  
Photo taken by J. Collier studio, 415 ½ Larimer Street, Denver. Colorado

Bertha Braun was a hard working, pragmatic woman, who strongly influenced the decisions of her children, and persevered through tragedies in her life.

She was born in Neuhausen in the canton of Schaffhausen, Switzerland, on October 16, 1854.<sup>i</sup> The municipality of Neuhausen is located along the northern

bank of the Rhine River. Today, the town is best known for the Rhine Falls, Europe's largest waterfalls (450 feet wide and 75 feet high).<sup>ii</sup>

The Rhine River is both culturally and historically one of the great rivers of the European continent and "among the most important arteries of industrial transport in the world."<sup>iii</sup> The headwater of the Rhine River is the Rheinwaldhorn Glacier in the Swiss Alps. From there the river flows north and east, finally crossing a great delta in the Netherlands before entering the North Sea, a distance of approximately 820 miles.<sup>iv</sup>

Prior to alternative modes for transporting trade goods being available, all goods shipped on the Rhine River either upstream or downstream between Lake Constance and Basle (also known as "Basel" in the German language) had to be unloaded and transported overland to by-pass the Rhine Falls at Neuhausen.<sup>v</sup>

Harnessing the river and Rhine Falls for hydroelectric power began in 1851 when Heinrich Moser, a prosperous merchant, completed construction of a canal to supply water to a turbine. However, the real start of the industrial age in Schaffhausen began in 1863 when Moser embarked on construction of the largest Swiss dam on the Rhine.<sup>vi</sup> By the time Bertha left her homeland in 1884 to pursue a new life in the United States, Neuhausen was already an important industrial city.

Even today nearly all of the canton of Schaffhausen's industry is concentrated in the town of Neuhausen and in the adjoining City of Schaffhausen.<sup>vii</sup>

In 1938, Neuhausen was renamed Neuhausen am Rheinfall, which is a municipality in the canton<sup>viii</sup> of Schaffhausen, the most northerly canton of Switzerland.

Little is known about Bertha's life in Switzerland as a child and young adult, or about her family. What is known is she had a brother, George, a niece, Lina Braun, and perhaps a nephew named Hermain Braun. Unlike his sister, George never left Switzerland. Her niece, Lina, also stayed in Switzerland. She corresponded a few times with her aunt in Colorado Springs.<sup>ix</sup>



**Left:** George Braun (date unknown), Bertha's brother. Photo taken by Carl Koch, vorm Tranel & Koch, Schaffhausen ("Die Platte bleibt für Nachvestellunger reservirt") (Date of photo is unknown.)

**Right:** Herman Braun (date unknown) working on a piece of machinery (probably a lathe in a firearm factory). Herman is probably Berth's nephew. (Date of photo is unknown.)



**Left:** Lina Braun (1905), Bertha's niece. Back of photo says "Nachbestellungen Werden Nach, Jahren Noch Geuefert, Vön Kleinen Bildern Vergrösserungen, 815 Zur Lebensgrösse, Telephon 725, Ch. Schalach & Ebinger, Photograph, Atelier, St. Gallen, Am Börsenplatz

**Right:** Lina Braun (date unknown). Photo taken by B. Dobzanski, Diessenhofen, Switzerland

What's also known about Bertha is she was a highly educated woman, well read and taught herself to speak English.<sup>x</sup> At about 30 years of age she left her homeland to be governess to children of a wealthy family, and sailed with them to the United States by way of South Africa<sup>xi</sup>. She arrived in the America sometime in 1884<sup>xii</sup>, and lived in Monterey County, California, for a short time with the family for whom she worked.<sup>xiii</sup> It's not known whether Bertha entered the United States by way of New York or some other port of entry.

When Bertha arrived in California, it had been a state in the Union (31<sup>st</sup> state) for almost 35 years. During the 1880's and 1890's, Europeans began arriving in California coastal counties, including Monterey County. Among them were Swiss citizens who would have a significant influence on the dairy industry in the Salinas Valley of the county.<sup>xiv</sup>



Bertha Braun (date and location unknown)  
Photo reprint by Pierre Moust, photographer (1927 – 1996), San Clemente, California<sup>xv</sup>

Sometime after her arrival in California, she had a disagreement with her employer. She then left for Denver, Colorado, to continue working there as a governess.<sup>xvi</sup>

While in Denver, Arapahoe County, Colorado, Bertha met and married Jacob Schmidt. She was 33 years old when she married him. Jacob turned 22 years old the day he married Bertha.<sup>xvii</sup> Bertha was financially well off when the two met, and offered to go into business with him. He agreed, and so they were married in Denver on January 3, 1887, by Reverend Henry W. Wegert in the German Reformed Church.<sup>xviii</sup>



Jacob Schmidt, circa 1887 (perhaps a wedding photo)  
Photo taken by J. Collier studio, 415 ½ Larimer Street, Denver. Colorado

Just twelve (12) days later, the newlyweds began their first business together. It was a bakery in Leadville, Lake County, Colorado. And, in September, the first of their four children was born.<sup>xix</sup>

Jacob learned the baking business during the five (5) years he lived in Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio.<sup>xx</sup> From 1887-1888, he and his wife owned a couple of bakeries in Leadville. Their first one was the “Vienna Bakery” located at 120 East Third Street. They sold breads, pies and cakes, and rye bread was advertised as their specialty.<sup>xxi</sup> The next bakery they owned was in partnership with Emil Mangold, called “Mangold & Schmidt”, at 724 East 4<sup>th</sup> Street. It had an adjoining small residence at the rear where Jacob and Bertha lived and their son, Henry was born on September 11, 1887<sup>xxii</sup>.



Advertisement in the Leadville Daily and Evening Chronicle  
Leadville, Lake County, Colorado, January 15, 1887, Page 4.

Eventually, Jacob and Bertha left Leadville for better business opportunities in Colorado City, in El Paso County, Colorado. They were among its pioneering residents from about 1888 until their deaths.



Jacob and Bertha Schmidt with sons, Henry (about 3 years) and Reinhold (about 1 year), Colorado City, El Paso County, Colorado (circa 1890)

Initially, they opened a bakery at 516 Colorado Avenue (now 2515 West Colorado Avenue).<sup>xxiii</sup> Their daughter, Louisa (later called Louise), was born at home on December 24, 1890<sup>xxiv</sup>. A family story is that Bertha delivered her daughter on Christmas Eve and then went to work the next day to accommodate walk-in customers.<sup>xxv</sup> By 1892, they'd bought the business and called it "City Bakery".<sup>xxvi</sup>

In 1891, Jacob Schmidt became a naturalized United States citizen (October 28, 1891) before the District Court of El Paso County, Colorado Springs, Colorado.<sup>xxvii</sup> Subsequently, as the alien wife of a U.S. citizen, Bertha also became a naturalized citizen then.<sup>xxviii</sup>

Jacob and Bertha had four children, one of which died in infancy.<sup>xxix</sup> Another child, a boy named Reinhold, died at the age of seven (7) years.<sup>xxx</sup> Their remaining children, Henry Schmidt and Louisa (later called Louise) Schmidt, lived full and productive lives.



Left to right: Jacob, Henry (about 10 years), Louise (7 years), Reinhold (deceased), and Bertha (circa 1897).

According to Bertha's son, Henry, "...Father sold the bakery along in 1896 and bought a saloon with a Louie Rumph, whom he later bought out and then continued in the saloon until prohibition."<sup>xxxi</sup>

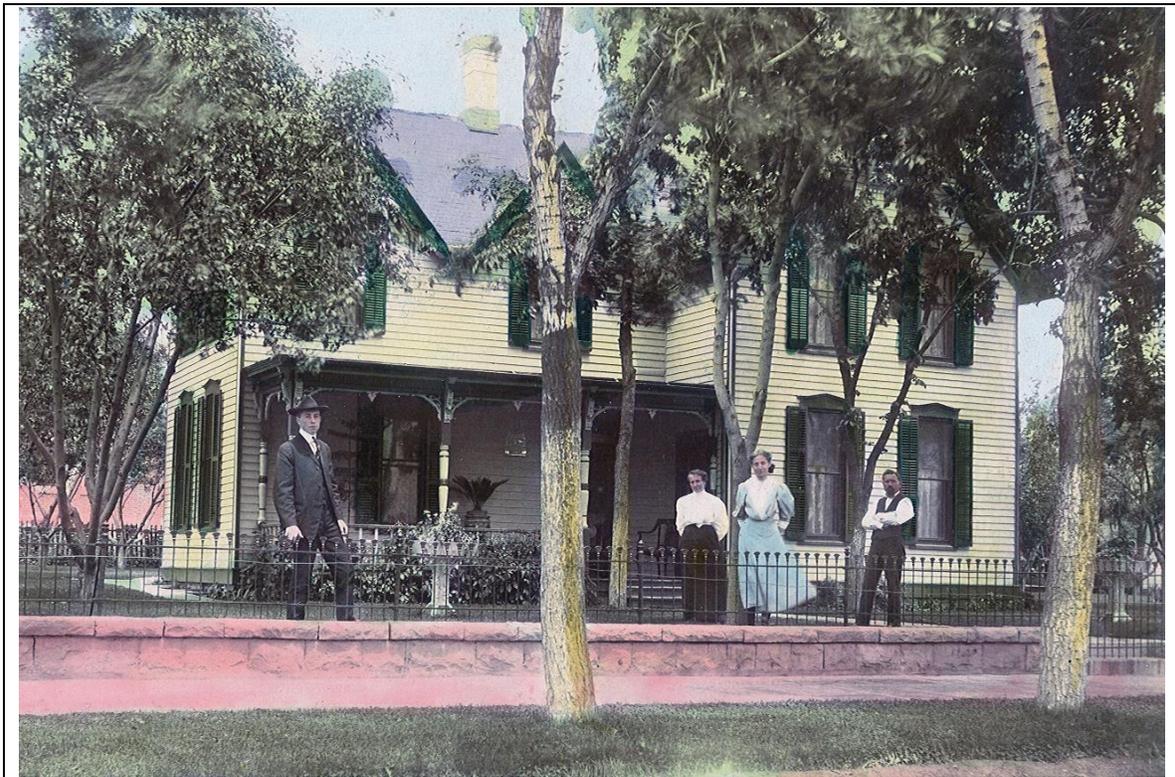
Jacob and Bertha's first saloon was located at 612 Colorado Ave. (now 2613 Colorado Ave.). Then, in 1904, they built a saloon at 610 Colorado Avenue (adjacent to the first saloon, and now 2611 Colorado Ave), where imported wine

and beer was sold and Bertha operated “The Most Complete Delicatessen in the State”.<sup>xxxii</sup>

Bertha detested the saloon business, and would not accept an income from it.<sup>xxxiii</sup> It’s presumed her money came from the delicatessen she ran.

She also objected to her son, Henry, working in the saloon for his father and she told him so.<sup>xxxiv</sup> Nevertheless, Henry acquiesced to his father’s persistent pressure to quit his job with the Colorado-Midland Railway Company and work for him.

The Schmidt’s saloon and delicatessen appeared to be thriving. In 1900, they bought the former Love home at 931 Colorado Avenue (now 2932 West Colorado Avenue).<sup>xxxv</sup> The home is now gone, but it was a large two-story home with stone and wrought iron fencing around their acre of land. They owned that for perhaps 17 years.



Schmidt family home at 931 Colorado Ave., Colorado City, Colorado  
Circa 1910

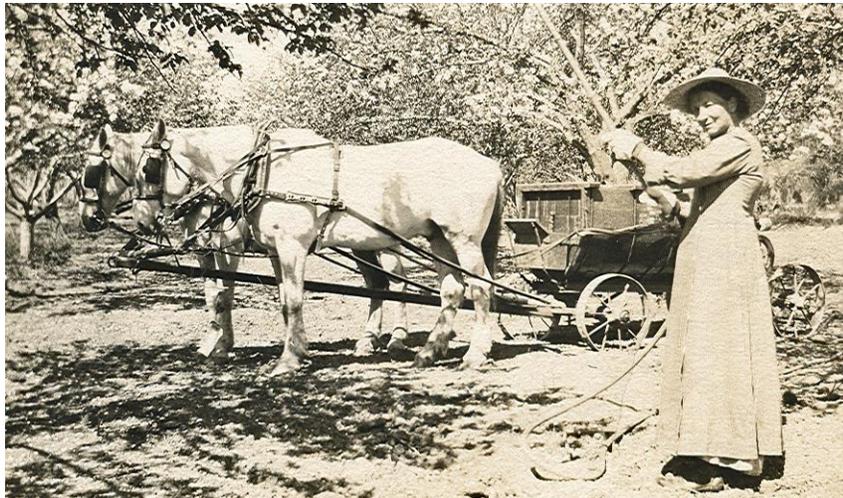
Left to right: Henry Schmidt, Bertha Schmidt, Louise Schmidt, and Jacob Schmidt

About 1908, Jacob bought his first mine in Victor, Teller County, Colorado<sup>xxxvi</sup>, and began the Central City Mining Company in Cripple Creek, Teller County, Colorado<sup>xxxvii</sup>. With his son, Henry, he worked his mines. But it was a short-lived operation.<sup>xxxviii</sup> (Jacob's grandson, Hank Schmidt, still owns the mineral rights to the "Colorado", "April Fool" and "Gold Dollar" mines.)

In 1913, Colorado City voted to become dry. In a January 2008 article by Dave Hughes in the Old Colorado City Historical Society newsletter, "West Word", he wrote that, "All the Saloons of Colorado City had to shut down. Some tried to stay in business by moving 5 blocks north of Colorado Avenue on 4<sup>th</sup> (24<sup>th</sup>) Street and stay open in the Town of Ramona."<sup>xxxix</sup> Jacob was among the saloon owners that tried moving to the edge of town to sell their liquor, but it didn't work. Bertha also tried starting a bakery there making bread, but that didn't work either.<sup>xl</sup>

According to her son, "*(Father) continued in the saloon business until prohibition, 1914, I think.*"<sup>xli</sup>

Jacob turned to a different business opportunity and bought an apple orchard near Penrose, Fremont County, Colorado. He lived there at the fruit ranch. Betha didn't want to live there, so she stayed at their home in town.<sup>xlii</sup>



Bertha Schmidt, in about the summer of 1913, on the Trailer Ranch, standing in the apple orchard with a spray rig (near Penrose, Fremont County, Colorado).

Henry said of his parent's fruit ranch "*It wasn't much good...The land was dry and it was harder than the devil to make any money off it.*"<sup>xliii</sup> He said his father, "*...worked his head off and things were not bringing in a return for the effort. Fruit was cheap and the place needed so much in the way of improvements, etc.*

*Mama and I worked along with him. Louise also would alternate between the Colorado City home and the ranch. It was quite different from the saloon business where you could see something coming in each day and it finally got too much for him.*<sup>xliv</sup> It's believed that Jacob's last hope for making the ranch work was dashed when the water he depended on for the fruit orchard was completely shut-off.<sup>xlv</sup>

On May 14, 1914, Jacob ended his life at his fruit ranch with a self-inflicted gun shot wound.<sup>xlvi</sup> It's not known how Bertha made her livelihood in the years after her husband's death, or when she sold the home they'd owned in Colorado Springs and the building their saloon occupied.

After her husband's death, Bertha became a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Colorado Springs on July 12, 1914.<sup>xlvii</sup>

Bertha lived in Colorado Springs. After her daughter, Louise's, divorce in 1914, she lived with her daughter and grandson, Donald "Don" Henry Huff. Louise worked, and Bertha raised her grandson.

Bertha's son, Henry, owned a successful tile contracting business he'd begun in Santa Monica, Los Angeles County, California. Her daughter, Louise, was the City Auditor of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado, for some 35 years or more.

Louise cared for her mother until her mother's death on August 22, 1950 at almost 96 years of age.<sup>xlviii</sup> Bertha is buried with her husband in Fairview Cemetery in Colorado Springs. Also buried with them are their son, Reinhold, who died at 7 years of age, their only daughter and third child, Louise Schmidt Huff, and an unnamed infant that died at birth.<sup>xlix</sup> Bertha's son, Henry Schmidt is interred with his wife, Beulah, at Woodlawn Cemetery in Santa Monica, California.<sup>1</sup>



Left to right: Henry Schmidt, Bertha (Braun) Schmidt, Louise (Schmidt) Huff,

near Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.<sup>ii</sup>

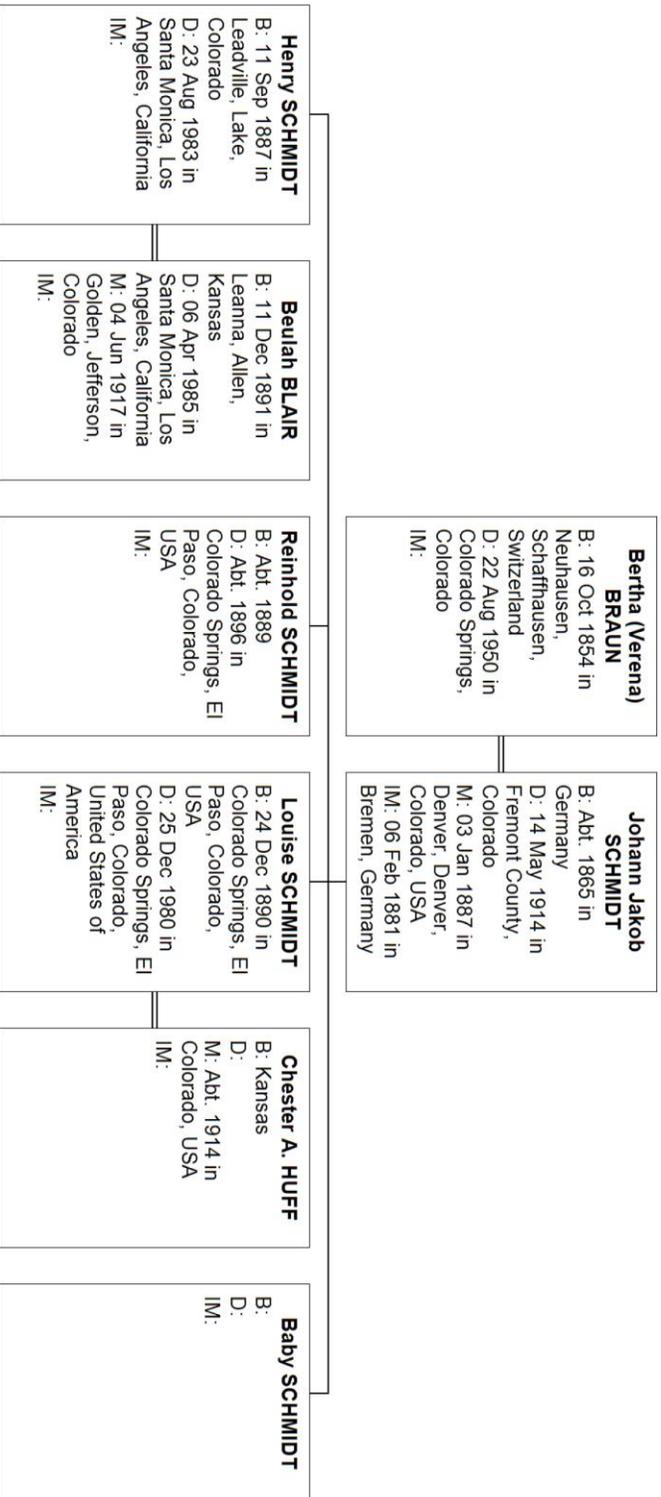


Bertha Schmidt on her 90<sup>th</sup> birthday, October 16, 1944,  
Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.



Schmidt grave stone in Fairview Cemetery, Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado (photo taken May 2007 by Catherine Hughes Dymkoski)

Descendant Chart for  
Bertha (Verena) BRAUN



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<sup>i</sup> **Source:** *Standard Certificate of Birth* for **Henry Schmidt** issued by the Bureau of Vital Statistics, State of Colorado, June 11, 1942 (Delayed birth registration), C.O., Book 21, Page 312. Neuhausen is misspelled on the certificate as “Newhausen”.

<sup>ii</sup> *Neuhausen am Rheinfall*, Wikipedia, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neuhausen am Rheinfall](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neuhausen_am_Rheinfall)

<sup>iii</sup> Encyclopedia Britannica, <http://www.britannica.com>

<sup>iv</sup> “Rhine River”, The Roll “FAME” Family, <http://www.rollintl.com/roll/rhine.htm>

<sup>v</sup> “A Short History of the City of Schaffhausen”, <http://www.stadtarchiv-schaffhausen.ch/Schaffhausen-History.htm>

<sup>vi</sup> “Watchmaker Heinrich Moser”, <http://www.cameranaked.com>

<sup>vii</sup> “Schaffhausen”, Online Encyclopedia, <http://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/Schaffhausen>

<sup>viii</sup> *Canton-* “One of the states of the Swiss Confederation”, Webster’s New College Dictionary; and *Neuhausen am Rheinfall*, Wikipedia, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neuhausen am Rheinfall](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neuhausen_am_Rheinfall)

<sup>ix</sup> Letters from Lina Braun to her Aunt Bertha, dated February 15 and December 22, 1941, address 101 Linsebühl, St. Gallen, Switzerland. (Family records)

<sup>x</sup> **Source:** Jean Schmidt Hughes, July 12, 2008 and March 3, 2009, as told to her daughter, Catherine Hughes Dymkoski. Jean recalled that her grandmother was well-read, taught herself to speak English and to speak it well because she had no trace of a foreign (Swiss) accent.

<sup>xi</sup> **Source:** Jean Schmidt Hughes, July 12, 2008 and March 3, 2009, as told to her daughter, Catherine Hughes Dymkoski.

<sup>xii</sup> 1900, 1910 and 1920 United States Federal Census, El Paso County, Colorado.

<sup>xiii</sup> **Sources:**

Jean Schmidt Hughes, March 3, 2009, telephone conversation with Catherine Hughes Dymkoski Bertha Braun Schmidt came to the United States with the family she worked for as a governess. She remembered her father, Henry Schmidt, telling her that his mother went to South Africa with that family before going on to the United States together. Her father told her that his mother, Bertha, oversaw the children’s education and well being.

Robert D. Schmidt, in a September 1980 tape recorded interview with his mother, Beulah Blair Schmidt, wife of Henry.

<sup>xiv</sup> **Sources:**

“Ethnic Participation during the American Period, 1846 – 1930”, by Mary Ellen Ryan and Gary S. Breschini, Ph.D., Monterey County Historical Society, 2000, <http://mchsmuseum.com/ethnic.html>

“Forced from their home villages by lack of mobility and removed by tradition from the line of land tenure, the last-born members of a family joined collections of other villagers immigrating to the coastal valleys of California, creating enclaves of Swiss culture that to this day remain important and visible features of local heritage. In Monterey County the Breschini, Tavernetti, Bianchi, Francioni, Silacci, and other families formed a contiguous dairying district along the Salinas River terraces along what is now River Road. The hard-working, cohesive cultural group met little resistance as they enculturated local values and became permanent citizens.”

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"The Salinas Valley, History of America's Salad Bowl", Burton Anderson, [http://php.educanet2.ch/enggybn/html/salinas\\_valley1.html](http://php.educanet2.ch/enggybn/html/salinas_valley1.html)

"The increase and success of the dairy industry in Monterey as well as other California counties was due to the industry dominance by Portugese and Swiss dairy operators in the 1880s, who rented plots from large landowners to get a start in the valley, and continuously increased their holdings and production."

<sup>xv</sup> **Source:** Mary Freda Weeks Marshall, San Clemente, California, about 1981

Copy of this photo of Bertha Braun Schmidt was given to Henry Schmidt by his cousin, Mary Freda, daughter of Christiane (Nina) Schmidt Weeks. The photo is a reprint made by Pierre Moust, photographer (1927 – 1996), San Clemente, California.

<sup>xvi</sup> **Sources:**

Robert D. Schmidt, in a September 1980 tape recorded interview with his mother, Beulah Blair Schmidt, wife of Henry (Bertha and Jacob's son.)

Standard Certificate of Birth for Henry Schmidt issued by the Bureau of Vital Statistics, State of Colorado, June 11, 1942 (Delayed birth registration)

Jacob Schmidt was born Johann Jakob Schmidt in Heiningen, Kingdom of Württemberg, Germany, on January 3, 1865. The information about Jacob Schmidt's given name, birth date, and location of his birth are from a translation of a copy of the Schmidt-Friz family genealogy. The source of the information is unknown, but it's recorded on a form written in the German language (perhaps it's a German government form).

<sup>xvii</sup> Standard Certificate of Birth for Henry Schmidt issued by the Bureau of Vital Statistics, State of Colorado, June 11, 1942 (Delayed birth registration)

<sup>xviii</sup> **Sources:**

Marriage License and Certificate of Marriage, Denver, Arapahoe County, State of Colorado, No. 4653; and The 1887 Denver Directory, Volume 1, Denver Public Library, Denver, Colorado. The German Reformed Church was located on the northwest corner of Lawrence and Twenty-third.

Wikipedia, "German Reformed Church", <http://en.wikipedia.org/>

The German Reformed Church "...originated in the Reformation in Europe; almost all their churches in America were established by immigrants from Germany and Switzerland. The Reformed Church in the U.S., long known as the "German Reformed Church," organized its first synod in 1747 and adopted a constitution in 1793."

<sup>xix</sup> **Sources:**

Advertisement in the Leadville Daily and Evening Chronicle (Leadville, Lake County), January 15, 1887, Page 4. (Colorado Historical Society, Denver, Colorado)

Standard Certificate of Birth for Henry Schmidt issued by the Bureau of Vital Statistics, State of Colorado, June 11, 1942 (Delayed birth registration)

<sup>xx</sup> **Sources:**

Passport issued to Jacob Schmidt on April 27, 1901, El Paso County, Colorado (No. 40010). Listed the places he'd lived in as Ohio and Colorado. He was a man of medium height (5 feet 7-1/2 inches), with brown hair and blue eyes.

Robert Dean Schmidt, Sr., Palm Desert, California, November 12, 2007, notes from telephone interview by Catherine Hughes Dymkoski.

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Chris Bell-Puckett, Reference Asst./Genealogist, Cincinnati Historical Library, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 7, 2008 (E-mail message to Catherine Hughes Dymkoski) – “There is a Jacob Schmidt listed in the Cincinnati city directory in 1881 on Mc Micken, in 1883 on Cutter, and in 1885 on Freeman all as a baker. He may have associated in 1881 with Fred Stegemiller, a baker at the Cutter St address. And, with Edward Stegemiller in 1884 at the same address. In 1885, there was a baker Michael Schmitthenner at the Freeman address.

Margo Warminski, Cincinnati Preservation Association, December 1, 2008, telephone conversation with Catherine Hughes Dymkoski. Ms. Warminski confirmed that McMicken street is within the Over-the-Rhine Historic District (listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983). Cutter street is west of the Over-the-Rhine district, and Chase street is north of the district.

xxi Advertisement in the Leadville Daily and Evening Chronicle (Leadville, Lake County), January 15, 1887, Page 4. (Colorado Historical Society, Denver, Colorado)

The ad reads: *Vienna Bakery  
120 East Third Street  
Rye Bread A Specialty  
Bread, Pies, Cakes  
And all kinds of fancy crackers and confectionary  
Cigars, Canned Goods and Fine Crackers  
Everything new and fresh and at Bottom Prices  
Jacob Schmidt  
(Successor to Joseph Horowitz, Proprietor)*

xxii **Sources:**

Jean Schmidt Hughes, 2007 Conversation with her daughter, Catherine Hughes Dymkoski, about where her grandparents lived in relationship to the bakery in Leadville, Colorado.

Leadville, Colorado City Directories, 1887 and 1888, Ancestry.com/

xxiii **Sources:** 1890 and 1892 Polk directories for Colorado City, per Dave Hughes, Old Colorado City Historical Society, Colorado Springs, Colorado, November 13, 2007 and November 21, 2007. The building formerly at 516 Colorado Avenue is no longer standing. The 1892 directory shows this building also as the residence of Jacob and Bertha, as well as Rudolph Schmidt, Bakery Clerk.

xxiv 1900 United States Federal Census, El Paso County, Colorado.

xxv Henry “Hank” Blair Schmidt, in interview by Catherine Hughes Dymkoski, November 12, 2007.

xxvi **Sources:** Letter from Henry Schmidt to his uncle Rudolph Schmidt, dated March 29, 1956; and 1890 and 1892 Polk directories for Colorado City, per Dave Hughes, Old Colorado City Historical Society, Colorado Springs, Colorado, November 13, 2007 and November 21, 2007. The building formerly at 516 Colorado Avenue is no longer standing. The 1892 directory shows this building also as the residence of Jacob and Bertha, as well as Rudolph Schmidt, Bakery Clerk.

xxvii **Source:** Passport issued to Jacob Schmidt on April 27, 1901, El Paso County, Colorado (No. 40010)

xxviii **Source:** Eileen Bolger, *Background History of the United States Naturalization Process*, Division of Information Technologies, Colorado State Archives.

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"The act of 1802 was the last major piece of naturalization legislation during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A number of minor revisions were introduced...The most important of these revisions occurred in 1855, when citizenship was automatically granted to alien wives of U.S. citizens (10 Stat. 604)...": and the 1920 United States Federal Census, shows Bertha Schmidt became a naturalized citizen in 1891.

<sup>xxix</sup> **Source:**

Fairview Cemetery, City of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado,  
<http://www.springsgov.com>

City records online indicate: *Baby Schmidt, Block 2ADD1-000066-000000-00000C, buried May 15, 1915.* Burial date would be a reburial in the Schmidt family plot. Jacob's reburial date in Fairview Cemetery is May 12, 1915. And, Reinhold's reburial date is May 15, 1915

<sup>xxx</sup> **Sources:**

Undated note written on an envelope by Bertha Schmidt to her son Henry Schmidt which mentions Henry's brother, Reinhold Schmidt.

*"...he died when he was 7 years old, was in the 3<sup>rd</sup> grade in school."*

Fairview Cemetery, City of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado,  
<http://www.springsgov.com>

City records online indicate: *Reinhold Schmidt, Block 2ADD1-000066-000000-00000SW, buried May 15, 1915.*

<sup>xxxi</sup> Letter from Henry Schmidt to his uncle Rudolph Schmidt, dated March 29, 1956.

<sup>xxxii</sup> **Sources:**

Jacob Schmidt's trade card (circa 1904);

Dave Hughes, Old Colorado City Historical Society, November 13, 2007 and April 22, 2008, El Paso County Assessor's data base, reviewed by Dave Hughes, Treasurer, Old Colorado City Historical Society, November 13, 2007;

"Jacob Schmidt trade card", E-mail message from Dave Hughes, Old Colorado Historical Society, to Catherine Hughes Dymkoski, April 22, 2008. The 1904 Polk city directory showed their saloon was at 612 Colorado Ave. and they resided at 1007 Colorado Ave.

<sup>xxxiii</sup> **Source:** Phone conversation with Robert Dean Schmidt, Sr., November 12, 2007, and Catherine Hughes Dymkoski.

<sup>xxxiv</sup> **Source:** Letter from Henry Schmidt to his uncle Rudolph Schmidt, dated March 29, 1956. Henry wrote, *"Father was rather hard on the help and rather exacting and kept wanting me to quit and tend bar for him. It was very much against Mama's desire but I gave in and was in the saloon for over seven years. I didn't drink anything and got along o.k. that way*

<sup>xxxv</sup> **Source:**

Dave Hughes, Old Colorado City Historical Society, Colorado Springs, Colorado, November 13, 2007 (E-mail message to Catherine Hughes Dymkoski). The 1910 Polk city directory showed the Beer Hall and Delicatessen at 612 Colorado Avenue, and they resided at 931 Colorado Ave.

<sup>xxxvi</sup> **Source:** Telephone interview with Hank Schmidt, February 2009, by Catherine Hughes Dymkoski.

<sup>xxxvii</sup> **Source:** Teller County History, [www.co.teller.co.us/communications/history.htm](http://www.co.teller.co.us/communications/history.htm). Teller County was formed from the western portion of El Paso and the northern portion of Fremont counties and officially became a County on March 23rd, 1899. Before 1890 most of what is now

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Teller County was uninhabited, was an area that people traveled through to get somewhere else. This area was known mostly for the old Ute Pass Trail which was an important route because it offered passage through the front range of the Rockies for Indians, buffalo, explorers, prospectors, and cowboys and their cattle.

<sup>xxxviii</sup> **Source:** Article about Henry Schmidt in *The Industry News*, Los Angeles, California, May-June 1972.

<sup>xxxix</sup> **Sources:**

Dave Hughes, "A Family Remembered", *West Word*, Old Colorado City Historical Society, January 2008, vol. 23, issue 1.

Dave Hughes, OCCHS, E-mail message to Catherine Hughes Dymkoski, November 13, 2007, "The 1914 Directory – the year after the town voted Dry, no Saloons are listed in Colorado City (four of them moved up 4<sup>th</sup> street (24<sup>th</sup> today) 5 blocks from Colorado Avenue and continued to operate in the tiny, separate town of Ramona, until the State and then Nation went dry too) But Jacob and Bertha Schmidt still show living at 931 (2931) with 'Henry Schmidt' a 'border' there."

<sup>xi</sup> **Source:** September 1980 tape recorded interview with Beulah Blair Schmidt, wife of Henry, by her son, Robert Dean Schmidt, Sr.

<sup>xli</sup> **Sources:**

Letter from Henry Schmidt to his uncle Rudolph Schmidt, dated March 12, 1956).

1914 Polk Directory for Colorado City, per Dave Hughes, Old Colorado City Historical Society, in an e-mail message to Catherine Hughes Dymkoski, November 13, 2007.

According to the directory, Jacob and Bertha Schmidt still lived at 931 West Colorado Avenue (2932 is the address today) with Henry Schmidt listed as a "border" there. (.

<sup>xlii</sup> **Source:** September 1980 tape recorded interview with Beulah Blair Schmidt, wife of Henry, by her son, Robert Dean Schmidt, Sr.

<sup>xliii</sup> **Source:** Article about Henry Schmidt in *The Industry News*, Los Angeles, California, May-June 1972.

<sup>xliiv</sup> **Source:** Letter from Henry Schmidt to his uncle Rudolph Schmidt, dated March 12, 1956.

<sup>xlv</sup> **Source:** September 1980 tape recorded interview with Beulah Blair Schmidt, wife of Henry, by her son, Robert Dean Schmidt, Sr.

<sup>xlvi</sup> **Sources:**

September 1980 tape recorded interview with Beulah Blair Schmidt, wife of Henry, by her son, Robert Dean Schmidt, Sr.

Article in the Littleton Independent (Littleton, Arapahoe County), Colorado, May 15, 1914, page 6.

<sup>xlvii</sup> **Sources:**

First Church of Christ, Scientist, 325 N. Cascade Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado, (719) 632-0051. Old church records were searched by Barbara, the receptionist at the reading library. The records showed that Bertha Schmidt was admitted to the church (i.e., became a member) on July 14, 1914, 2 months (almost to the day) after her husband, Jacob committed suicide (May 14, 1914). The records also showed she died on August 22, 1950.

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**HISTORY OF FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, COLORADO SPRINGS,**  
<http://www.christiansciencoloradosprings.org/>

“Christian Science in Colorado Springs grew from an organized Christian Science Bible class in 1887 to forty-six charter members who organized Church of Christ, Scientist of Colorado Springs, Colorado, in March 1892. In March 1898, the name was changed to the present one, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Colorado Springs, Colorado. In 1901 the present site at Cascade Avenue and Boulder Street was purchased as a future building site.

The first service was held in the new edifice, now the Sunday School, January 1908, with dedication 1914. (It may be interesting to note here that the first organ the church had was a Kimball organ donated by Patty Stuart Jewett. Her husband William Jewett - a friend of Colorado Springs founder General Palmer - named a golf course after her. It was one of the first three golfing clubs in America!)

Upon incorporation in 1918, a charter was granted by the State of Colorado. The present church edifice was attached to the original structure in 1959 and dedicated November 1965 debt free.”

<sup>xlviii</sup> **Sources:**

Typed program of Bertha’s funeral service (family records).

First Church of Christ, Scientist, 325 N. Cascade Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado, (719) 632-0051. Old church records were searched by Barbara, the receptionist at the reading library. The records showed that Bertha Schmidt was admitted to the church (i.e., became a member) on July 14, 1914, 2 months (almost to the day) after her husband, Jacob committed suicide (May 14, 1914). The records also showed she died on August 22, 1950.

<sup>xlix</sup> Fairview Cemetery Burial Information- Jacob Schmidt buried May 12, 1915 (Block 2ADD1-000066), Bertha Schmidt buried August 29, 1950 (Block 2ADD1-000066), Reinhold Schmidt buried May 15, 1915 (Block 2ADD1-000066, Baby Schmidt buried May 15, 1915 (Block 2ADD1-000066), and Louise Schmidt Huff buried January 9, 1981 (Block 00016-000007).

<sup>l</sup> **Source:** Woodlawn Cemetery, Santa Monica, Los Angeles County, California  
Henry died on August 23, 1983. He was cremated and his remains are interred in the "Living Library of Memories", niche 620 with his wife, Beulah.

<sup>li</sup> **Sources:**

Tape recorded discussion among Hank and Robert Schmidt, Jean Schmidt Hughes and Marillyn Schmidt Bow, and Holly Hughes Shanahan, Summer 2003  
Bertha Schmidt was 5 feet 5 inches tall, Henry Schmidt was 6 feet 2 inches tall.

Jean Schmidt Hughes, March 3, 2009, telephone conversation with Catherine Hughes Dymkoski  
Louise Schmidt Huff may have been about 5 feet 6 inches tall.